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No. 48] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1993 (AGRAHAYANA 6, 1915)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

भाग III—खण्ड 2
[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
[Notifications and Notices Issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

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PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 27th November 1993

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Telegraphic address "PATENTOFIS".

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5th, 6th and 7th Floor,
234/4, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road,
Calcutta-700 020.

Rest of India.

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पेटेंट कार्यालय

एकस्व तथा अभिकल्प

कलकत्ता, दिनांक 27 नवम्बर 1993

[illegible] कार्यालयों के नाम एवं [illegible] क्षेत्राधिकार

पेटेंट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ता में अवस्थित है तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शाखा कार्यालय हैं, जिनके प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार जोन के आधार पर निम्न रूप में प्रदर्शित है

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा, टांडो इस्टेट,
तीसरा तल, लोअर परेल (पश्चिम)
बम्बई-400013 ।

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र गोआ, दमन तथा
दीव एवं दादरा और नगर हवेली ।

तार पता—"पेटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
एनेक्स सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,
कस्तूरबा बाजार भवन,
सरस्वती मार्ग, करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110005 ।

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर,
पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्रों
एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ तथा दिल्ली ।

तार पता—"पेटेंटोफिक"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
61, बालाजाह रोड,
मद्रास-600002 ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी, लक्षद्वीप,
मिनिकाय तथा एमिनिदिवि द्वीप ।

तार पता—"पेटेंटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय),
निजाम पैलेस, द्वितीय बहुतलीय कार्यालय,
भवन 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,
234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड,
कलकत्ता-700020 ।

भारत का अवशेष क्षेत्र ।

तार पता—"पेटेंड"

पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेंट नियम, 1972 में अपेक्षित सभी आवेदन-पत्र, सूचनाएं, विवरण या अन्य प्रलेख पेटेंट कार्यालय के केवल उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किए जाएंगे।

शुल्क :—शुल्कों की अदायगी या तो नकद की जाएगी अथवा उपयुक्त कार्यालय में नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य धनादेश अथवा डाक आदेश या जहां उपयुक्त कार्यालय अवस्थित है; उस स्थान की अनुसूचित बैंक से नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य बैंक ड्राफ्ट अथवा चैक द्वारा की जा सकती है ।

CORRIGENDUM

In the Gazette of India Part III, sec. 2, dated the 19th September, 1992. (a) In page-1118, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 160/Bom/90 filed on 19th June 1990 read the accepted No. as 171324.

(b) In page 1228, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 628/Del/87 filed on 23rd July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171353 instead of 171354.

(c) In page 1228, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 676/Del/87 filed on 31st July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171354 instead of 171359.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2, dated the 26th September 1992. (a) In page 1161, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 697/Del/87 filed on 10th August 1987 read the accepted No. as 171364 instead of 171369.

(b) In page 1172, col. 2 for application for Patent No. 304/Mas/88 filed on 10th May 1988 the accepted No. as 171384 instead of 171389.

In the Gazette of India, part III, sec. 2, dated the 3rd October 1992. (a) In page 1223, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 871/Del/87 filed on 5th October 1987 read the accepted No. as 171408 instead of 171908.

(b) In page 1223, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 876/Del/87 filed on 6th October 1987 read the accepted No as 171409 instead of 171909.

(c) In page 1223, col. 2 for application for Patent No. 949/Del/87 filed on 30th October 1987 read the accepted No. as 171410 instead of 171910.

(d) In page 1224, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 555/Del/87 filed on 1st July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171411 instead of 171911.

(e) In page 1224, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 558/Del/87 filed on 1st July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171412 instead of 171912.

(f) In page 1225, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 604/Del/87 filed on 6th July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171413 instead of 171913.

(g) In page 1225, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 618/Del/87 filed on 20th July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171414 instead of 171914.

(h) In page 1226, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 675/Del/87 filed on 31st July 1987 read the accepted No. as 171415 instead of 171915.

(i) In page 1226, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 690/Del/87 filed on 7th August 1987 read the accepted No. as 171416 instead of 171916.

(j) In page 1226, col. 2 for application for Patent No. 691/Del/87 filed on 7th August 1987 read the accepted No. as 171417 instead of 171917.

(k) In page 1227, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 692/Del/87 filed on 7th August 1987 read the accepted No. as 171418 instead of 171918.

(l) In page 1227, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 723/Del/87 filed on 19th August 1987 read the accepted No. as 171419 instead of 171919.

(m) In page 1228, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 868/Del/87 filed on 1st October 1987 read the accepted No. as 171420 instead of 171920.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2 dated the 10th October 1992 Page 1240, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 534/Cal/88 filed on 27th June 1988 read the applicants as THE AIR PREHEATER CO. INC. instead of THE AIR PREHEATER CO.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2, dated the 17th October 1992 (a) In page 1255, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 951/Cal/88 filed on 15th November 1988 read the applicants as FRIED KRUPP GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, instead of FRIED KUPP GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG.

(b) In page 1258, col. 2 for application for Patent No. 310/Mas/88 filed on 11th May 1988 read the accepted No. as 171452 instead of 171492.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2, dated the 31st October 1992, page 1300, col. 1 for application for Patent No. 374/Mas/84 filed on 31st May 1988 read the accepted No. as 171504 instead of 171509.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2, dated the 7th November, 1992, page 1316, col. 2 for application for Patent No. 304/Cal/89 filed on 20th April 1989 read the accepted No. as 171526 instead of 171426.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, sec. 2, dated the 21st November 1992. (a) In page 1351, col. 1, for application for Patent No. 674/Cal/89 filed on 18th August 1989 read the applicants as METALLGESELLSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT instead of METALLGESELISCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.

(b) In page 1358, col. 2, for application for Patent No. 299/Mas/88 filed on 9th May 1988 read the accepted No. as 171581 instead of 117581.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, 61, WALLAJAH ROAD, MADRAS-600 002

20th September 1993

655/MAS/93. Indian Institute of Technology. A swift-stop device for use in friction welding.

656/MAS/93. Ramanathan Saravanan and Loyal Super Fabrics Limited. A process for dyeing denim with reactive colours.

657/MAS/93. Manchanahally Venkatarama Shastry Sathyanarayana. An electric lamp holder.

658/MAS/93. Mitech Scientific Corporation. Radiation emitting ceramic materials, devices containing same and methods of use thereof.

659/MAS/93. Chih Ching Hsieh. Open-ended spanner.

21st September 1993

660/MAS/93. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG. A machine for forming a lap roll for combing machines.

661/MAS/93. Shasun Chemicals & Drugs Ltd. An improved novel process for the preparation of 4-butoxyphenylacetohydroxamic acid.

662/MAS/93. Plasma Energy Corporation. A process of converting a solid material. (Divisional to Patent Application No. 871/MAS/89).

22nd September 1993

663/MAS/93. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Process for working up aqueous dispersions of fluorinated thermoplastics.

664/MAS/93. Kabushiki Kaisha Mino Seisakusho. Grooved Traverse.

665/MAS/93. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG. An apparatus for changing a lap.

666/MAS/93. Senetek PLC. Medicaments injectors and methods.

23rd September 1993

667/MAS/93. Dalmia Centre for Biotechnology. Nutrient and Hormone, combination for development of neem "in vitro".

668/MAS/93. Dalmia Centre for Biotechnology. A combination of a hydroponicum and a spray to improve the survival of tissue cultured plants with specific reference to neem.

669/MAS/93. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Preparation of di- or triarylmethane dyes by oxidation.

670/MAS/93. Petroleo Brasileiro SA—Petrobras. Grid structure with wdened base for supporting offshore platform.

671/MAS/93. Katsufumi Nakano. Carrier conveyor.

24th September 1993

672/MAS/93. Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Interlabial Sanitary Pad.

673/MAS/93. Zellweger Uster. Apparatus and method for testing multiple characteristics of single textile sample with automatic feed.

674/MAS/93. Carnaudmetalbox PLC. One-piece plastics closures.

675/MAS/93. Macrovision Corporation. Video copy protection process enhancement to introduce horizontal and vertical picture distortions.

676/MAS/93. F L Smidth & Co. A/S. Grate element for a grate surface, e.g. in a clinker cooler.

677/MAS/93. F.L. Smidth & Co. A/S. Grate element for a grate surface, e.g. in a clinker cooler.

678/MAS/93. F L Smidth & Co. A/S. Rotatale cooler for a rotary kiln plant.

27th September 1993

679/MAS/93. Uppinangady Varadaraya Nayak. A Novel Safety Razor Ancillary.

680/MAS/93. India Nippon Electricale Limited. An Electronic Ignition system for internal combustion engines obtained by modifying a mechanical contact breaker ignition system.

681/MAS/93. New England Brading Company, Inc. Method and apparatus for reducing Packing Ring Spin for Trapezoidally shaped mechanically braided packing.

682/MAS/93. Inventio AG. Self Propelling Transport Equipment for persons.

28th September 1993

683/MAS/93. Rewdale Precision Tools Private Limited. Arrangement in the Spring Collet for Feeding the Coolant to the Cutting Tool.

684/MAS/93. Canon Kabushiki Kaisha. Ink Jet cartridge, ink jet head and printer.

685/MAS/93. Cannon Kabushiki Kaisha. Ink Container, Ink and Ink Jet Recording apparatus using ink container.

686/MAS/93. Nycomed Dak A/S. Process for preparing Pure Podophyllotoxin.

687/MAS/93. Terres Refractaires Du Boulonnais. Method for the injection of a plugging mass in a tapping hole of a metallurgical reactor, such as a blast furnace.

29th September 1993

688/MAS/93. Namakkal Sadasiva Iyer Kodanda Raman. A device in watch to know the time by tactile sesnsation.

689/MAS/93. Dalmia Centre for Biotechnology. A hydroponicum for the improvement of yield and quality of cotton.

690/MAS/93. Dalmia Centre for Biotechnology. A Nutrient and Hormone Spray for improvement of fibre characteristics of cotton.

691/MAS/93. Ernest Robert Bodnar. Rotary forming apparatus and method.

30th September 1993

693/MAS/93. Plasson Maagam Michael Industries Ltd. Drinking water dispenser particularly for poultry.

694/MAS/93. James Edward Babin, John Micael Maher and Ernst (nmn). Process for Stabiling Phosphite Ligands.

695/MAS/93. John Michael Maher, James Edward Babin, Ernst (nmn) Billing, David Robert Bryant and Tak Wai Leung. Improved Hydroformylation process.

696/MAS/93. Sintetica S.A. Stable Microbubble Suspensions as enhancement agents forultrasound Echo graphy.

697/MAS/93. Laursdahl Helle & Oellgaard Nis. Cover device for subsequent mounting books.

1st October 1993

698/MAS/93. Pokala Venkateswara Rao and Chillara Sivaramakrishna. Mosquito Trap for Septic Tanks.

699/MAS/93. B. Bhuvaneswaran and K. Sakthivel. Baby Language with max game pencil box.

700/MAS/93. Tetra Laval Holdings & Finance S.A. A method of sterilizing the inside layer in a packaging material.

701/MAS/93. Gilmore Transportation. Services, Inc. Coupling for Heavy-Duty Machine.

702/MAS/93. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG. A process for regulating the humidity of fibrous material to be combed.

703/MAS/93. Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien. useful materials and mixtures thereof for wetting agents, detergents and/or cleaning products in a new form of preparatric.

4th October 1993

704/MAS/93. Parameswaran Pillay Sivasankara Pillai. A process for the treatment of effluents from textile mills employing leach liquor from ilmenite beneficiation plants.

705/MAS/93. American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Architecture for a cellular wireless telecommunication. (31st May 1993; Canada).

706/MAS/93. Maschinenfabrik Rieter Ag. Method and device for operating a ring spinning machine and ring spinning machines for the implementation of a method.

707/MAS/93. Imz Fertigungs-und Vertriebsgesellschaftg fur Dentale Technologie mbH. An Enossal implant with an implantable basic structure . (Divisional to P.A. No. 905/MAS/89).

5th October 1993

708/MAS/93. Enichem Elastomeri S.r.l.a. Use of polyoxyethylenic compounds as vulcanization co-adjuvant for chloroacrylic rubbers.

709/MAS/93. Applied Research & Technology Limited. Electric Power Generator. (19th October 1992; UK).

710/MAS/93. Anthony Errol Harris. Ground Environment mats. (6th October 1992; UK).

711/MAS/93. The South India Textile Research Association. An improved device for and a method of making slivers from fibre blends and slivers made thereby.

6th October 1993

712/MAS/93. Felix Sanchez Sanchez. Minimum Friction Cylindrical and/or tapered roller bearings.

713/MAS/93. Kimberly—Clark Corporation. Stretch-Pillowed bulked laminate.

714/MAS/93. Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Durable Adhesive-based ink-printed polyolefin nonwovens.

7th October 1993

715/MAS/93. Capt. Rudrappa Chandra Sekhara (Retd.). A Footwear. (Addition to 731/MAS/91).

716/MAS/93. Dr. Jose Thaikattil. An improved cooker.

717/MAS/93 Dr. Jose Thaikattil. Improved cooker.

718/MAS/93. Dr. Jose Thaikattil. A stool

719/MAS/93. Takata Corporation. Cover for an air bag device.

720/MAS/93. Dana Corporation. Piston ring of "Y" cross section.

8th October 1993

721/MAS/93. Melalie Modak and Rahul Basu. Artificial Mil Fabrication.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the Applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on Form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office on the prescribed Form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed alongwith the said notice or within one month of its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

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स्वीकृत सम्पूर्ण विनिर्देश

एतद्द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सम्बद्ध आवेदनों में से किसी पर पेटेंट अनुदान का विरोध करने के इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति, इसके निर्गम की तिथि से चार (4) महीने या अग्रिम ऐसी अवधि जो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के तहत विहित प्रपत्र 14 पर आवेदित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी नियंत्रक, एकस्व की उपयुक्त कार्यालय को ऐसे विरोध की सूचना विहित प्रपत्र 15 पर दे सकते हैं। विरोध सम्बन्धी लिखित वक्तव्य, उक्त सूचना के साथ अथवा पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में यथा विहित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने के भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

"प्रत्येक विनिर्देश के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अनुरूप हैं।"

अभिकल्पन (चित्र आरेखों) की फोटो प्रतियां यदि कोई हों, के साथ विनिर्देशों की टंकित अथवा फोटो प्रतियों की आपूर्ति पेटेंट कार्यालय, कलकत्ता अथवा उपयुक्त शाखा कार्यालय द्वारा विहित निष्पादन प्रभार जिसे उक्त कार्यालय से पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के उपरांत उसकी अदायगी पर की जा सकती है। विनिर्देश की पृष्ठ संख्या के साथ प्रत्येक स्वीकृत विनिर्देश के सामने नीचे वर्णित चित्र आरेख कागजों को जोड़कर उसे 2 से गुणा करके (क्योंकि प्रत्येक पृष्ठ का निष्पादन प्रभार 0/- रु. है) फोटो निष्पादन प्रभार का परिकलन किया जा सकता है।

Ind. Cl. : 31-C [GROUP--LVIII(2)] 172771

Int. Cl.[4] : H 01 C 17/22.

PROCESS FOR FABRICATION OF THICK FILM RESISTOR.

Applicant: INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, OF BANGALORE-506 012, INDIA, AN INDIAN INSTITUTE.

Inventor: MANDAVALLI SATYAM.

Application and Provisional Specification No. 237/MAS/88 filed October 15, 1988.

Post dated to October 15, 1988.

Complete Specification left January 15, 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims (No drawing)

A process for the fabrication of thick film resistors by trimming of thick film resistors to lower or higher values the process comprising the steps of:

(i) providing a thick film resistor paste consisting of a conducting phase and an insulating phase,

(ii) distributing the conductor phase in the insulating matrix in a known manner such that the conducting particles of the conductor phase are in contact with each other.

(iii) monitoring the area of contact of the conducting materials by subjecting the resistor to a laser trimming by a laser beam at a predetermined power density so as to provide a desired resistance to the resistor.

(Prov. 7 pages).

(Com. 9 pages)

Ind. Cl. : 120 C. 3 [GROUP--LIV(2)] 172772

Int. Cl.[4] : F 04 B 39/00.

A COMPRESSOR ASSEMBLY.

Applicant: TECUMSEH PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF 100 EAST PATTERSON STREET, TECUMSEH, MICHIGAN 49286, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

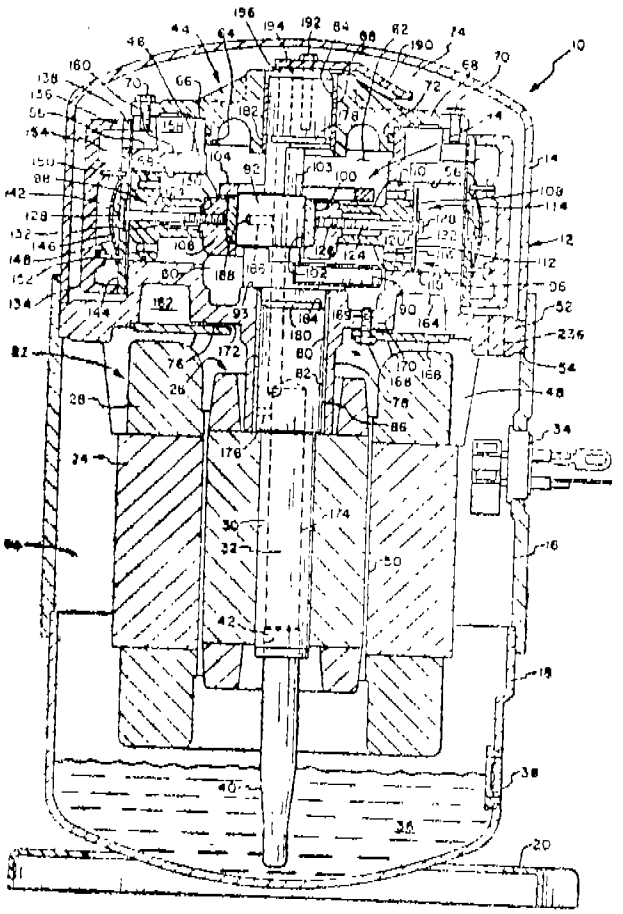
Inventor: EDWIN LeFLORE GANNAWAY.

Application No. 730/MAS/88 filed October 18, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

14 Claims

A compressor assembly, comprising: a hermetically sealed housing (14) having a discharge pressure space (74) therein; a crankcase (46) within said housing, said crankcase having a pair of axially aligned sleeve bearings (80, 84) and a plurality of cylinders formed therein (56), a suction cavity (62) into which said pair of sleeve bearings and said plurality of cylinders open, each of said pair of bearings having a first end in communication with said discharge pressure space and a second end in communication with said suction cavity; a crankshaft (32) rotatably journalled in said pair of sleeve bearings and having an eccentric portion located in said suction cavity; and a plurality of pistons (96), (98) operably coupled to said eccentric portion and operably disposed in respective said cylinders for compressing and discharging refrigerant into said discharge pressure space, seal means having a pair of annular sealing elements (182, 184) each disposed between said crankshaft and a respective said sleeve bearing, said sealing elements separating said suction cavity from said discharge pressure space for substantially eliminating pressure leakage from said discharge pressure space into said suction cavity through said pair of sleeve bearings during compressor operation.



(Com. 29 pages; Drwgs. 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 116H (GROUP XLIX) 172773

Int. Cl.[5] : B 66 D 1/60.

A DECK WINCH.

Applicant: ROMOSTAR CORPORATION N.V., INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NETHERLANDS ANTILLES OF CENTRO COMMERCIAL ANTILLE NO. 18, P.O. BOX 3429, CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Inventor: RUDOLF R. CASTENS.

Application No. 731/MAS/88 filed October 19, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

36 Claims

1. A deck winch which comprises :

(a) base member adapted for mounting to a support surface;

(b) a stationary shaft upstanding from said base member;

(c) a drum co-axial with said shaft and having an inner surface portion spaced from said shaft and an outer surface for holding working lines;

(d) first one-way clutch positioned in the space between an upper portion of said drum and an upper portion of said shaft, said one-way clutch having an inner race having means for rotation thereof, said inner race having an inner race working surface spaced from an outer race working surface defined by a corresponding opposed inner portion of said drum, roller means disposed between said working surfaces of said races, the said working surfaces of said races and said roller means have the shape and orientation for clutch engagement between said inner and said outer race when said inner race is rotated in a first direction and allow relative freewheeling rotation when said inner race is rotated in the opposite direction, and provide antifriction bearing support between said races by said roller means; and

(e) second one-way clutch defined between the lower inner portion of said drum and said stationary shaft, the outer portion of said shaft defining a clutch inner race working surface and the inner opposed portion of said drum spaced therefrom defining an outer race clutch working surface, roller means disposed therebetween, said working surfaces and said roller means having the shape and orientation for clutch engagement of said surfaces and said roller means in the direction opposite the direction of the clutch engagement of the said first one-way clutch while providing freewheeling antifriction roller support in the opposite direction.

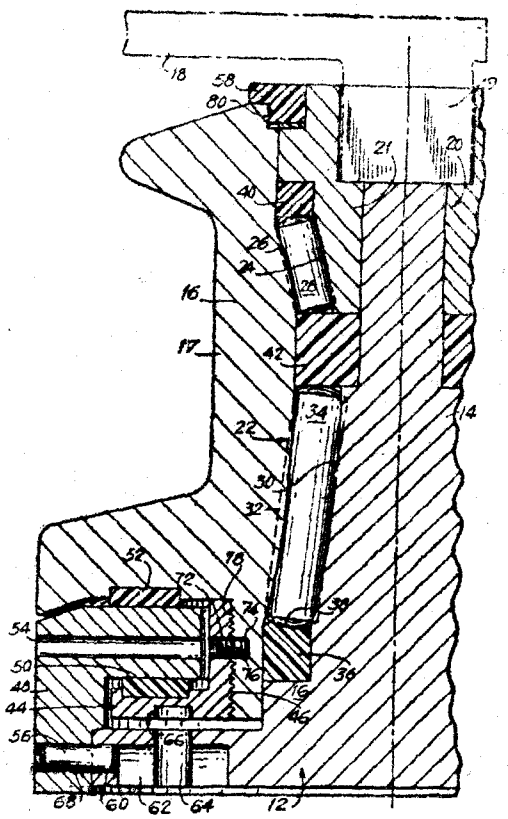


Fig. 1

(Com. 36 pages; Drwgs 5 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 127-A [GROUP—LXV(1)] 172774

Int. Cl.[4] : F 16 D 41/00.

A POSITIVE AXIAL CLUTCH.

Applicant : HYBO SCIENCE, INC., A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, OF 801 6TH AVENUE, SOUTH, DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : RUDOLF R. CASTENS.

Application No. 732/MAS/88 filed October 19, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

30 Claims

A positive axial clutch comprising a first member having a surface of revolution about the axis of rotation of the clutch, the said surface of revolution being substantially a hyperboloid through every point on which two straight line generators drawn lying wholly in the surface, a second member defining with the first member an annular space between confronting surfaces of the said first and second members, one of which is said surface of revolution, and a plurality of thrust transmitting rollers disposed in said annular space engaging with the surfaces to make thrust transmitting contact between confronting surfaces for driven rotation of said first or second member in at least one direction, each roller contacting said surface of revolution of said first member along a generator of said surface or a line which approximates to such a generator, all the said rollers being kept similarly inclined with respect to radial planes slidable movement means provided at the interface between at least one end portion of each of said rollers and at least one of said first and second members to permit slidable movement there between at least in a first direction while supporting the rollers axially thereof.

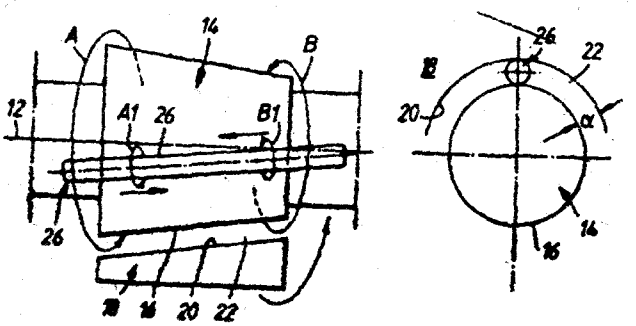


Fig. 2

(Com. 33 pages; Drwgs. 9 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 84 B [GROUP—XXXII(2)] 172775

Int. Cl.[4] : C 10 L 1/00.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A STORAGE STABLE, PUMPABLE CONCENTRATED COAL IN WATER DISPERSION AND A STORAGE STABLE, PUMPABLE CONCENTRATED COAL IN WATER DISPERSION.

Applicant : ENIRICERCHE S.p.A. AND SNAMPROGETTI S.p.A., TWO COMPANIES ORGANIZED UNDER LAW OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC BOTH OF CORSO VENEZIA, 16, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors :

(1) ALDO PREVEDELLO.

(2) CARLO CARNIANI.

(3) ATMANDO MARCOTULLIO.

(4) ELIO DONATI.

Application No. 743/MAS/88 filed October 26, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims

A process for preparing a storage stable pumpable concentrated coal in water dispersion comprising the steps of (a) pre-grinding coal under dry conditions to produce a pre-ground coal with a maximum particle size equal to or less than 6 mm; (b) wet grinding a portion of the pre-ground coal in the presence of a polyethoxylated styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer having a weight average molecular weight of from 500 to 5000 and containing at least two hydroxy groups per molecule, said poly-ethoxylated styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer containing an average of at least 20 condensed units of ethylene oxide per hydroxy groups to produce an aqueous dispersion of micronized coal solids with the average size of the particles thereof being in the range of 6 to 12 microns; and (c) adding the residual portion of the pre-ground coal to said dispersion and homogenizing the resulting dispersion.

A storage stable, pumpable concentrated coal in water dispersion comprising (i) from 60 to 75% by weight of coal solids with a particle size equal to, or less than, 300 microns; and (ii) from 0.3 to 0.9% by weight of a polyethyoxylated styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer having a weight average molecular weight of from 500 to 5000 and containing at least two hydroxy groups per molecule, said polyethoxylated styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer containing an average of at least 20 condensed units of ethylene oxide per hydroxy group; the remainder being water.

(Com 27 pages; Drwg 1 sheet)

Ind Cl : 172-F (GROUP—XX) 172776

Int. Cl.[4] : D 01 H 13/06.

A TRAVERSING APPARATUS FOR TRAVERSING A LONGITUDINALLY MOVING YARN OVER A STROKE LENGTH.

Applicant : MASCHINENFABRIK RIETER AG, A BODY CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF SWITZERLAND, OF CH-8406 WINTERTHUR, SWITZERLAND.

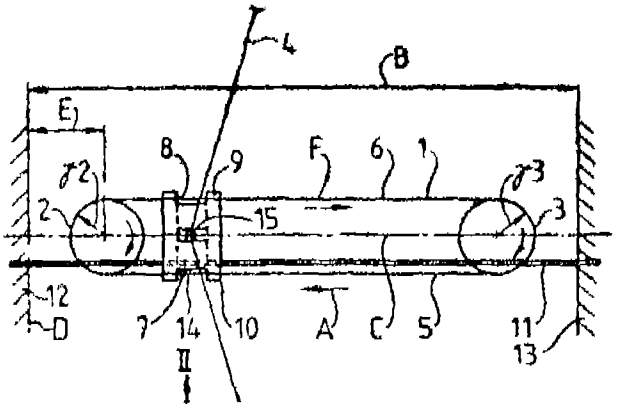
Inventor : GEORG SYMON.

Application No. 793/MAS/88 filed November 11, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

11 Claims

A traversing apparatus for traversing a longitudinally moving yarn over a predetermined stroke length, comprising two parallel counter-directionally moving endless belts each containing two counter-directionally moving belt runs; guiding means consisting of reversing rollers for guiding and forming the said belt runs of each of the said endless belts between stroke reversal zones of the predetermined stroke length; each of the said endless belts being provided with at least one finger for traversing the yarn alternately in successive opposite traversing directions over a path of the predetermined stroke length along a yarn plane; drive means for driving the said endless belts; a yarn carrier for guiding the yarn; the said yarn carrier being guided and moved along the yarn plane by means of the respective finger of the said endless belts in the respective traversing directions; a respective stroke reversal zone provided at opposite end regions of the predetermined stroke length and means defining a baffle provided at each said stroke reversal zone, each said baffle being disposed separately from the said fingers to intercept the said yarn carrier; wherein the said yarn carrier after being disengaged by the associated finger in each of the stroke reversal zones impacts against the associated baffle in free flight to change its traversing direction and the said yarn carrier is driven in the opposite traversing direction by the other associated finger.



(Com. 14 pages; Drwgs 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 72-B [GROUP—XXXIX(3)] 172777

Int. Cl.[4] : C 06 B 47/04.

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING PACKAGED EMULSION EXPLOSIVES.

Applicant : IRECO INCORPORATED, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. -OF ELEVENTH FLOOR CROSSROADS TOWER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, U.S.A., 84144.

Inventor : KENNETH ANDREW MILLER.

Application No. 801/MAS/88 filed November 16, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 Claims (No drawing)

A method of manufacturing packaged emulsion explosives comprising the steps of (a) forming an explosive emulsion having droplets of oxidizer solution having oxidizer salt selected from the group consisting of ammonium, alkali and alkaline earth metal nitrates, chlorates and perchlorates or melt dispersed within a continuous fuel phase at a temperature above the solidification temperature of the oxidizer solution; (b) reducing the density of the said explosive emulsion by incorporating a density reducing agent, (c) packaging the sensitized explosives emulsion into a flexible tubing of desired diameter, (d) cooling the loaded tubing to a desired temperature and (e) wrapping over the loaded tubing with an additional packaging material.

(Com. 15 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 90-I (GROUP—XXXVI) 172778

Int. Cl.[4] : C 03 B 37/00.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING HIGH SILICA GLASS BODIES.

Applicant : AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OF 550 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N Y 10022, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A CORPORATION DULY ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors :

(1) JAMES WILLIAM FLEMING,

(2) DAVID WILFRED JOHNSON JR.

(3) JOHN BURNETTE MACCHESNEY,

(4) SANDRA A. PARDENEK.

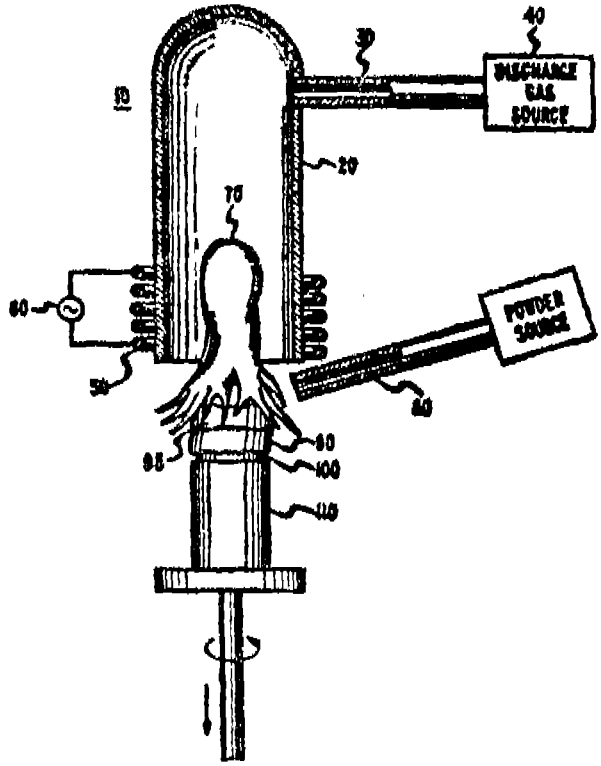
Application No. 805/MAS/88 filed November 17, 1988.

Convention date : December 4, 1987; (No. 8211 6/87; Australia).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

9 Claims

A method of producing high silica glass bodies comprising the steps of forming silica-containing gel particles of uniform size by mechanically sub-dividing an ungelled or partially gelled sol which is capable of yielding a substantially cohesive gel body and/or mechanically weak gel body which is substantially cohesive and elastic, fusing gel particles to obtain the high silica glass bodies.



(Compl. 23 pages; Drwg 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl : 33-A [GROUP—XXXIII(3)] 172779

Int. Cl.[4] : B 22 D 11/00; 11/18.

A PROCESS FOR THE CONTINUOUS CASTING OF MOLTEN METAL.

Applicant : METACON AG., OF OERLIKONERSTRASSE 88, CH-8057 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, OF SWISS NATIONALITY.

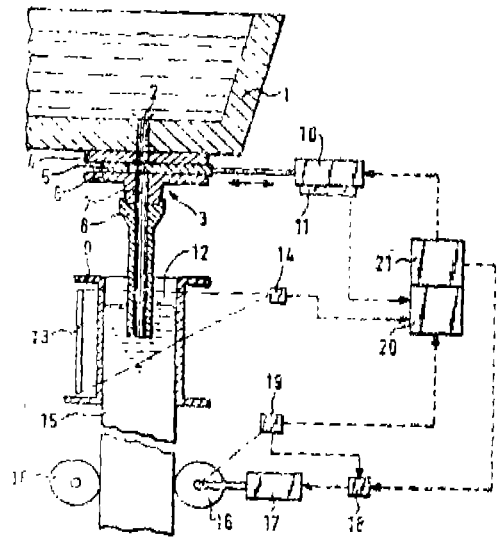
Inventor : WALTER VETTERLI.

Application No. 808/MAS/88 filed November 18, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

10 Claims

A process for the continuous casting of molten metal comprising the steps of discharging said molten metal from a metallurgical vessel through a discharge passage of a sliding closure unit into a continuous casting mold, establishing the molten metal level in said mold within a predetermined range by throttling said passage by a sliding plate of said sliding closure unit, during which throttling deposits gradually form in said sliding closure unit to restrict the size of said throttled passage and thereby reduce said molten metal level, and maintaining said molten metal level with said predetermined range by the controlled opening movement of said sliding plate to compensate for restriction of said throttled passage by the formation of said deposits, the improvement comprising removing said deposits from said sliding closure unit in a single and continuous operation moving said sliding plate from a compensating throttling position to which said sliding plate had been moved due to the formation of said deposits, through an open unthrottled position of said sliding plate during which a surge of molten metal through said discharge passage flushes away said deposits, to a throttling position necessary to maintain said molten metal level within said predetermined range without the presence of deposits; and controlling the speed of said single and continuous moving operation of said sliding plate to ensure that said molten metal level remains within said predetermined range



(Compl. 18 pages; Drwg 1 sheet)

Ind. Class : 205-B-[GROUP—LVI] 172780

Int. Cl.[4] : B 60 C 9/00.

A DEVICE AND A PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING A REINFORCING PLY.

Applicant : COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES ETABLISSEMENTS MICHELIN—MICHELIN & CIE, OF 4 RUE DU TERRAIL, 63000 CLERMONT—FERRAND, FRANCE, A FRENCH COMPANY.

Inventor : GILLES CARRIER.

Application No. 821/Mas/88 filed November 22, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

10 Claims

A device for manufacturing a reinforcing ply by applying at least one thread onto the surface of support comprising :

two clamps arranged in sequence along the direction of advance of the support, the first clamp being the front clamp and the second clamp being the rear clamp;

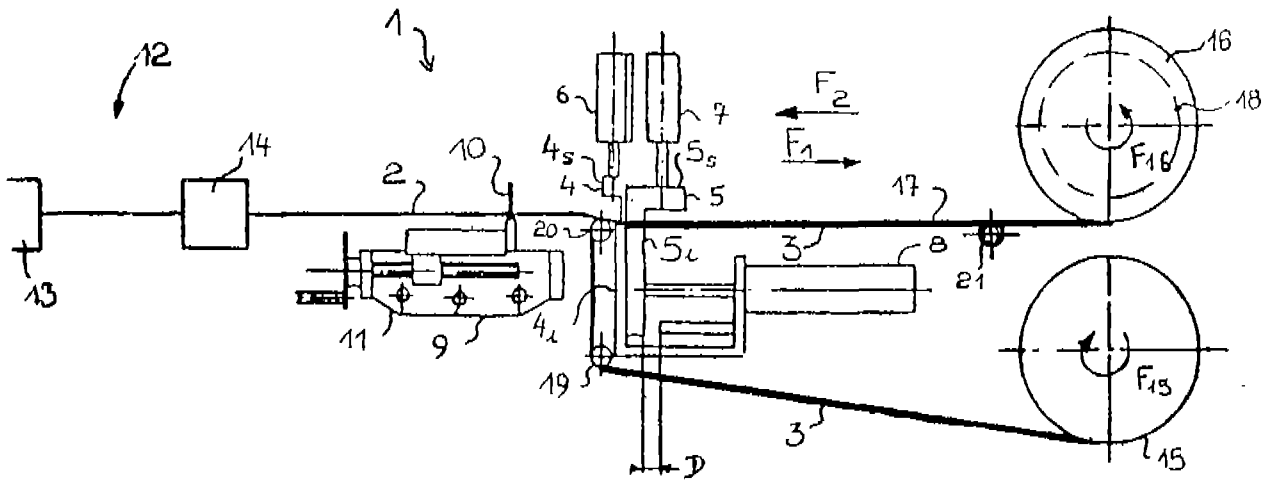
means to open and close said clamps in such a manner that they are without contact with the support and the thread when they are open and that they are in contact with the support and the thread when they are closed;

the arrangement of the front clamp being such that said clamp experiences practically only movements capable of opening or closing it;

first displacing means for displacing the closed rear clamp away from the open front clamp in the direction of advance to advance the said support and the said thread in the direction of advance;

and to displace the open rear clamp towards the closed front clamp in the direction opposite the direction of advance;

second displacing; means to displace the thread in directions transverse to the direction of advance, the front clamp being arranged between said second displacing means and the said rear clamp, said second displacing means being so arranged that upon this transverse displacement; the portion of thread displaced extends from the rear clamp to upstream of the front clamp; the portion of thread displaced is not in contact with the support; and the front clamp is open and the rear clamp is closed.



(Compl. Specn. 26 Pages; Drwgs. 7 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 128F XIX(2). 172781

Int. Cl.[4] : A 61M 1/00.

IMPROVED NON REUSABLE INJECTION SYRINGE.

Applicant : RAMON ROVIRA MESTRES, RAMON BORRAS COLLDEFORS, BOTH CITIZENS OR SPAIN, AND THERMACROME DE ESPANA, S.A., A COMPANY ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF SPAIN, ALL OF RUE JUAN XXIII 15—19, 08950 ESPLUGUS DE UOBREGAT, BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Inventors : RAMON ROVIRA MESTRES, RAMON BORRAS COLLDEFORS.

Application for Patent No. 482/Del/88 filed on 31 May 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

13 Claims

An improved non-reusable injection syringe which comprises a hollow syringe cylinder (1) having a nozzle (2) at one end for connection to a hollow injecting needle and being open at the other end, at least one intake and delivery piston (4) sealingly and slidingly mounted within said cylinder (1), a drive rod (5) inserted into said cylinder for exial movement therein with an inner end portion (17) thereof fastened with the piston body (4), stop means for preventing said piston (4) being withdrawn through said open end of said cylinder and safety means for preventing a premature pressing of the piston before the syringe is used characterised in that :

said piston (4) is provided with an internal cavity (15) within which said inner end portion (17) of said drive rod (5) is located, said inner end portion (17) being profided with attachment means (20) to provide limited bi-directionally axial displacement of said inner end portion (17) within said cavity (15) in response to the to and fro axial movement of said drive rod (5), the opposite end of said piston (4) incorporating an axial duct (6) having located therein in airtight relationship one end of an auxiliary element (8) equipped with slidable engaging means (8) the opposite end of said element (8) being acted upon by the reciprocating axial movement of said drive rod (5) whereby said element (8) is axially displaced in non-retractable manner forward of said attachmen means (20) to block said nozzle (2) and render said syringe non-reusable.

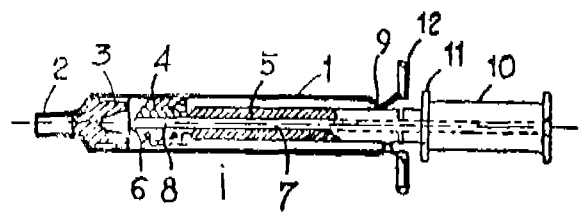


Fig. 1

(Compl. Specn. 21 Pages; Drwgs. 5 sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F2C. 172782

Int. Cl. : A 61 K 31/045
C 07 C 31/18 31/26.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW AMINOACYLATES OF GLYCEROL ACETAL.

Applicant : SOCIETE DE CONSEILS DE RECHERCHES ET D' APPLICATIONS SCIENTIFIQUES (S. C. R. A. S.) OF 51/53 RUE DU DOCTEUR BLANCHE, PARIS 75016, FRANCE, A FRENCH COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF FRANCE.

Inventors : COLETTE BROQUET
PIERRE BRAQUET.

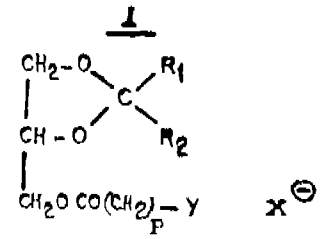
Application for Patent No. 494/DEL/1988 filed on 03-06-1988. Convention date 12-06-1987/8713745/U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

2 Claims

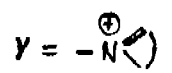
A process for the preparation of new aminoacylates of glycerol acetal of formula I

I



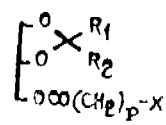
as shown in the accompanying drawings wherein R. represents a substituted phenyl group or a group of the formula C_mH_{2n+1}' m being an integer of from 9 to 25, R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group or a proup of the formula C_nH_{2r+1}' n being an integer of from 1 to 10, p is an integer of from 3 to 10, Y being a nitrogen containing heterocyclic group such as pyridinium, 3-thiazolinium, quinolinium, isoquinolinium, imidazolium and pyrazinium, represented by formula III

III



as shown in the accompanying drawings, X is an anion of pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid, halogen ion such as chlorine, bromine, iodine or anions of benzoic acid, acetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, tartaric acid, in the form of separated isomers or any mixture thereof, said process comprising reacting a slight stoichiometric excess of an aldehyde or ketone of the formula R_1COR_2, wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined above with glycelol in a non polar solvent, in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid and in refluxing conditions, the resultant 4-hydroxymethyl 1, 3-dioxolan derivative being subjected to further reaction at toom temperature with an w-haloalkanoyl chloride of the formula $C_1CO(CH_2)pX$, wherein p and x are as defined above in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine, and reacting at 50 to 80°C under nitrogen circulation, the resultant compound of the formula II

II



as shown in the accompanying drawings with a nitrogen containing heterocyclic compound of the formula III of the drawings to produce acid aminoacylates of glycerol acetal.

(Compl. Specn. 36 Pages; Drwgs. 3 Sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 154 F [XXXVII(1)] 172783

Int. Cl.[4] : A 43 D, 63/00, 95/00,
C 14B, 1/00, 1/02, 11/00, 13/02.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATIC FINISHING OF FLEXIBLE MATERIALS.

Applicant : CENTRE TECHNIQUE CUIR CHAUSSURS MAROQUINERIE, A FRENCH COMPANY, OF 4 RUE HERMANN FRENKEL, 69007 PARIS, FRANCE.

Inventors : GERARD GAVEND, BERNARD VITTEAU AND BERNARD VULLIERMET.

Application for Patent No. 507/Del/88 filed on 09-06-88.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

16 Claims

A process for finishing a piece of flexible material, in particular of leather or hide material, comprising the following steps performed substantially continuously, and successively :

applying to said material, a small amount of a finishing composition comprising from 90 to 100% of a photopolymerizable active material comprising unsaturated prepolymers, liquid monomers of the kind such as herein described, and photoinitiators of the kind such as herein described, said finishing composition being applied at a rate of 5 to 35 g/m^2 of said composition deposited;

photopopymerizing said composition applied on said material;

satining or graining said material;

said steps being repeated until the desired finish is obtained on said leather and hides.

Apparatus for perfoming finishing in a continuous manner on a piece of flexible material as claimed in claim 1. said apparatus comprises in succession the following means:

a first continuous printing means having an inlet for applying a first layer of a finishing composition;

an oven located at an outlet of said first printing means and extending over at least a first passage for curing said first layer said first passage having an inlet connected with the outlet of said printing means;

a first satining or graining means for satining or graining said first layer, having an inlet connected to the outlet of said first passage of said oven;

a means for reverting said piece with said first layer satined or grained towards said oven, connected at one end with the outlet of said first satining or graining means;

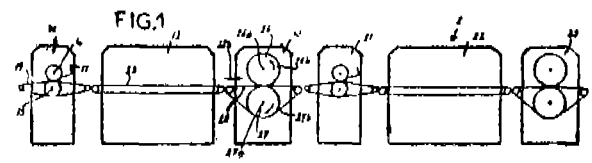
a second continuous printing means for applying a second layer of a finishing composition on said first layer, having an inlet connected to the other end of said reverting means;

a second passage extended over said oven in reverse direction to said first passage for curing said second layer, said second passage having an inlet connected to the outlet of said second continuous printing means;

a second satining or graining means for satining or graining said second layer, having an inlet connected to the outlet of said second passage of said oven, and an outlet adjacent to the inlet of said first printing means; and

conveying means for continuously transporting said piece of flexible material from said inlet of said first printing means to the outlet of said second satining or graining means.

FIG.1



(Compl. specn. 18 pages Drg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 40 B. 172784

Int. Cl. : B 01 J 29/06.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A NOVEL CRYSTALLINE ALUMINOSILICATE DESIGNATED AS ENCILITE-12.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors : NARASINGA RAO GADE, ARVIND NARAYAN KOTASTHANE.

Application for Patent No. 509/Del/1988 filed on 9-6-1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

6 Claims

A process for the preparation of crystalline aluminosilicate designated as Encilite-12 having a composition in the anhydrous form in terms of mole ratio of axides of formula : (1.0—10.0) QO : (0.5—2.0) M_2O : Al_2O_3 : X Sio_2 where M is a mixture of monovalent cation consisting of alkali metal, hydrogen and ammonium x has the value of between 70—1000 and Q is a cation derived from the combination on benzyl-dialkyl-amine and benzyl halide, the said crystalline Encilite-12 being characterised by x-ray *powder* differaction pattern and infrared absorption spectra of the kind as herein described which comprises reacting alkali aluminate and an alkali metal hydroxide with silica in the presence of a mixture of benzyl dialkyl amine and benzyl halide having the general formula Ph-Ch_2 N (R_2) and Ph-Ch_2 x respectively wherein R is an alkyl group containing 2—4 Carbon atoms and x is an halide ion, to form a gel, heating the resulting gel at a temperature in the range of 80°—200°C for 1 day to 30 days in an autoclave, quenching the resultant product in water, filtering, washing and then drying at 100—110°C, calcining by known methods, the resultant solid composite material to yield a silicate having predominantly alkali as monovalent cation subjecting the said resultant product to ion exchange with an ammonium salt to yield a silicate having predominantly ammonium as monovalent cation subjecting the resultant product to calcination at a temperature above 400°C to yield a silicate having predominantly hydrogen as monovalentcation.

(Compl. specn. 23 pages Drg. Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 32 B. 172785

Int. Cl. : C 10 G 35/06.

AN IMPROVED NAPHTHA REFORMING PROCESS.

Applicant(s) : COUNCIL OF SECIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors : SUBRAMANIAN SIVASANKER, AND PAUL RATNASAMY.

Application for Patent No. 526/Del/88 filed on 16 Jun 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

8 Claims

An improved naphtha reforming process which comprises :

(a) contacting a naphtha feed in admixture with hydrogen in a first reaction zone with a reforming catalyst at reforming conditions such as temperature in the range of 450—550°C, pressure in the range of 5—30 bars and hydrogen and hydrocarbon molar ratio from 2—8 to form a first reformate wherein the reforming catalyst comprises a refractory oxide support containing chlorine and one or more metals of group VIII of the periodic table and

(b) contacting the said first reforming in a second reactor zone with an acidic reforming catalyst comprising a mixture of alumina and a crystalline iron silicate having dispersed therein platinum, rhenium, iridium, tin, zinc, copper or mixtures thereof, at reforming conditions such as mentioned above to form a second reformate and

(c) stripping a first fraction from the said second reformate in a first separator maintained at a pressure in the range of (5 to 30 kg cm^2) and recycling substantially all of the said first fraction to the said first rection zone and

(d) stripping a second fraction from the second reformate in the second separator maintained at a pressure close to atmospheric pressure an recycling substantially all of the said second fraction to the second reaction zone and

(e) obtaining an aromatics rich liquid reformate from the second separator.

(Compl. specn. 26 pages Drg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 170 D. 172786

Int. Cl. : C 11 D 1/02.

A PROCESS FOR MAKING AN AQEUOUS LIQUID DETERGENT COMPOSITION.

Applicant(s) : THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF OHIO, U.S.A., OF ONE PROCTER & GAMBLE PLAZA, CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO 45217, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : JOZEF PHILOMEN RAYMOND GEUDENS & TJAY YONG YAP.

Application for Patent No. 527/Del/88 filed on 16 Jun 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

8 Claims

A process for making an aqueous liquid detergent composition having a pH of at least 8, comprising an organic,non-soap anionic surfactant of the kind such as hrein described, a builder of the kind such as herein described, and a solid perborate bleach, characterised in that perborate particles having a weight average particle diameter of from 0.5 to 20 micrometers are formed by in situ crystalization of the perborate by adding sodium perborate tetrahydrate or monohydrate in an aqueous liquid containing the anionic surfactant and the builder and stirring the resulting slurry.

(Compl. specn. 17 pages)

Ind. Cl. : 73 [XXII(2)]. 172787

Int. Cl.[4] : D 06 C 29/00.

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUBSTANTIALLY WRINKLE-FREE FABRICS.

Applicant(s) : THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF OHIO, U.S.A., OF ONE PROCTER & GAMBLE PLAZA, CINCINNATI, STATE OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : TIMOTHY WOODROW COFFINDAFFER AND LOUIS FAY WONG.

Application for Patent No. 553/Del/88 filed on 29 Jun 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

10 Claims

A method for the production of substantially wrinkle-free fabrics which comprises :

treatlng wrinkled fabrics with a fabric care composition comprising :

(i) a curable amine functional silicone (CAFS) of the kind as herein described; and

(ii) a carrier therefor as herein described with or without one or more conventional fabric care materials as herein described.

so as to deposit on said wrinkled fabric a predetermined amount of said curable amine functional silicone, and

curing said deposited curable amine functional silicone via silicone-oxygen-silicone linkage as herein defined.

(Compl. specn. 27 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 1 E [XLII(1)]. 172788

Int. Cl.[4] : C 08 B 30/00, 30/10.

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING A MELT OF DESTRUCTURIZED STARCH FROM A STARCH MATERIAL CONTAINING FREE ELECTROLYTES AND/OR BOUND PHOSPHATE SALTS FOR USE IN THE PREPARATION OF SHAPED ARTICLES.

Applicant(s) : WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, A DELAWARE CORPORATION, OF 201 TABOR ROAD, MORRIS PLAINS, NEW JERSEY 07950, U. S. A.

Inventors : JEAN-PIERRE SACHETTO, ROBERT FREDERICK THOMAS STEPTO, HEINZ ZELLER.

Application for Patent No. 555/Del/88 filed on 30 Jun 1988.

Convention date 07-07-1987/8715941/U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

7 Claims

A process for obtaining a melt of destructurized starch from a starch material containing free electrolytes and/or bound phosphate salts for use in the preparation of shaped articles, which comprises treating said starch material with an equeous solution such as herein described to remove partially or wholly the free electrolytes and/or the metallic cations from the phosphate groups the starch, conditioning in any known manner the obtained starch material to a water content of 10 to 25% by weight calculated on the basis of starch and water, and heating said starch/water composition with or without the presence of conventional additives such as herein described at an elevated pressure above its glass transition temperature and its melting point to essentially destructure the starch while maintaining said water content until a melt of destructurized starch is formed.

(Compl. specn. 27 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 32 F 3 (a) [IX(1)]. 172789

Int. Cl.[4] : C 07 C 143/68.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SULFOISOPHTHALIC ACID DIMETHYL ESTER MONO ALKALI METAL SALT.

Applicant(s) : SIR PADAMPAT RESEARCH CENTRE, A DIVISION OF J. K. SYNTHETICS LIMITED, JAYKAY-NAGAR, KOTA-324003 (RAJASTHAN) INDIA, A SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT.

Inventors : NARESH DUTTA SHARMA, BOMMU VENKATESWARA RAO, LALIT SHARMA AND PURSHOTTAM SHARMA.

Application for Patent No. 558/Del/88 filed on 01 Jul 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

4 Claims

An improved process for the preparation of 5-sulfoisophthalic acid dimethyl ester mono alkal metal salt from isophthalic acid by sulphonation and esterification characterized in that the step of esterification and neutralization of the sulphonated product of the isophthalic acid is carried out simultaneously for a period of two to four hours in a single step by using anhydrous alkali metal salt in the amount of 20—80% by weight of said acid.

(Compl. specn. 11 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 205 H [LVI]. 172790

Int. Cl.[4] : B 60 C 9/00, 15/00.

A PNEUMATIC TIRE FOR HEAVY DUTY USE.

Applicant(s) : THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF OHIO WITH OFFICES AT 1144 EAST MARKET STREET, AKRON, OHIO 44316-0001, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ANDRE LAMOCK.

Application for Patent No. 571/Del/88 filed on 05 Jul 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

11 Claims

A pneumatic tire for heavy duty use comprising a diagonol ply carcass (7) and two bead regions (1), each bead region (1) having two bead cores (3, 4), whereby the carcass comprises at least three sets (8, 9, 10) of at least one textile ply each, the plies of the first set (8) being wrapped around the axially inner bead core from the inside to the outside of the tire and the plies of the second set (9) being wrapped around the axially outer bead core from the inside to the outside of the tire and the plies of the third set (10) being wrapped around both bead cores from the outside to the inside of the tire, characterised in that the radially outermost ply ending (15) of the first set (8) of plies is located at a height which is greater than the height of the radially outermost ply ending (15) of the second set (9) of plies, the height of a ply ending being the distance as measured from a reference point P which is located at the intersection of a plane A perpendicular to the tire's of rotation passing through the center of the axially outermost bead core and the radially inner surface of the bead region.

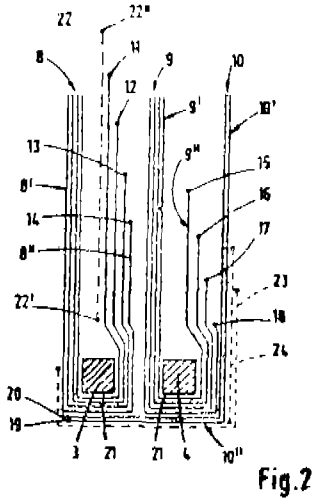


Fig.2

(Compl. specn. 11 pages. Drg. 1 sheet)

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161123, 161124, 161125, 161126, 161127, 161128, 161129, 161130, 161131, 161132, 161133, 161134, 161135, 161136, 161137, 161138, 161139, 161140, 161141, 161142, 161143, 161144, 161145, 161146, 161147, 161148, 161149, 161150, 161151, 161152, 161153, 161154, 161155, 161156, 161157, 161158, 161159, 161160, 161161, 161162, 161163, 161164, 161165, 161166, 161167, 161168, 161169, 161170, 161171, 161172, 161173, 161174, 161175, 161176, 161177, 161178, 161179.

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REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in the entries is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

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bagh, Lucknow-226001, Uttar Pradesh, India. "Durrie (Floor Covering)". December 9, 1992.

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R. A. ACHARYA

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